

chapter on actino-therapy, radio-therapy, opsono-therapy and refrigeration will keep the reader informed of the progress to date in these various modes of treatment. Careful examination of the volume leaves one with the agreeable impression that both the author and his publishers have done their respective tasks so well that there is little to criticize and much to praise.

E. D. C.

Practical Medical Series, 1911, vol. IX—Skin and Venereal Diseases. By William L. Baum, M. D., and Miscellaneous Topics by Harold N. Moyer, M. D. The Year Book Publishers, Chicago, 1911. Price \$1.50.

The attempt to combine in one small volume the Year's literature concerning dermatology, venereal diseases and various miscellaneous topics connected with medicine would argue either for paucity of material or incompleteness of treatment. In this volume dermatology occupies sixty eight pages, Genito-urinary Medicine and Surgery ninety eight pages while the remainder of the book is devoted to such subjects as Medical History, Insurance, Medico-legal Questions and Sociology. It is regrettable that the authors have not found sufficient material of interest to fill one volume devoted exclusively to skin and venereal diseases. However interesting the extraneous articles may be they tend to give to the volume the effect of something put together in a hurry. In the limited space allotted to dermatology room has been found for commendable articles on pellagra, lepra and fungus infections of the finger nails. Nevertheless a comparison of the year's literature in dermatology with the sixty eight pages representing it leads inevitably to the conclusion that the ground has been insufficiently covered. Genito-urinary diseases, which include Syphilis about which an entirely new literature is rapidly developing, are quite as curtly treated. Even Salvarsan is dismissed with a few desultory references. It is to be hoped that this book will not be accepted by practitioners as a true reflex of progress in the specialties which it professes to epitomize.

E. D. C.

Text-Book of Meat Hygiene. By Richard Edelmänn, Ph. D. Authorized translation revised for America by John R. Mohler, A. M., V. M. D., and Adolph Eichhorn, D. V. S. Published by Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia and New York, 1911.

I have reviewed with pleasure the Text-Book on Meat Hygiene by Richard Edelmänn and unhesitatingly state that I know of no other work that can compare with its clear, concise and practical presentation of the important subject of meat and meat-food products, their inspection and judgment. For health officers and inspectors it is an invaluable aid and guide, because it covers this field of their work in detail with a minimum amount of reading. From the standpoint of the medical practitioner it supplies a long felt need, in that it gives in detail the preparation of one of the most important articles of food for human consumption, from the time the animal arrives at the abattoir until it reaches the consumer, describing all the pathological changes resulting from diseases peculiar to animals, which render meat or its products unwholesome for food purposes. Unwholesome meat and meat products, fish, poultry, game, etc., are causes of illness only too frequently overlooked or underestimated by the busy practitioner, because of the lack of training in

the detection, or even existence, of the subtrefuges resorted to by unscrupulous dealers to cover up pathological conditions and post-mortem changes that occur in this food product. It is a valuable adjunct to any library.

W. C. HASSLER.

THE MOOSE DOCTOR IN CANONSBURG.

The physician who does the Mooses' work here is paid at the munificent rate of 11 cents a month for each and every member. This amounts to \$1.32 annually for medical and surgical services including surgical dressings. There are 290 of them and the year's work will bring him in the magnificent sum of \$389.80 for which he has to take the dirty back talk of a lot of men who do not want him, and whose families will not tolerate him at all. He makes bi-weekly reports of all cases and is liable to suspension or dismissal at any time. Besides all this he is looked down on by the rest of the profession as a low-brow who cares for himself only. Surely no intelligent young man would care to enter this class if he but knew what it leads to.—Medical Program, Washington County, Penn.

Clinical Diagnoses. By Charles Phillips Emerson, A. B., M. D., Late Resident Physician, The Johns Hopkins Hospital, and Associate in Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University; Professor of Medicine, Indiana University School of Medicine. Third Edition. Philadelphia and London. Price, \$5.00. J. B. Lippincott, 1911.

Three years have elapsed between the second and third editions of this valuable text-book. This time is too short for the contribution of much that is new, "whose value is reasonably certain," as the author says in his preface. However, about forty important pages have been added, including the use of antiformin for the detection of tubercle bacilli and the newer tests for the estimation of the functional activity of the stomach, the intestines, and the kidney. Some further information is given concerning the viscosity of the blood, the parasitology of the feces, and the pathology of the cerebro-spinal fluid. Dr. Wm. L. Moss has rewritten his sections on Opsonins and the Wassermann Reaction. Dr. Emerson speaks from actual experience, therefore the student and the general practitioner will find this excellent work a most reliable guide in the clinical laboratory.

R. L. ASH.

DR. ELIAS S. COOPER, SURGEON.

In a recent "Bulletin of the Society of Medical History of Chicago," it is recorded among other incidents in the early history of medicine in Illinois that "Dr. Elias S. Cooper was the first man to use chloroform as an anesthetic, west of Pennsylvania."

"Also it is mentioned that he was the competitor of Dr. Joseph Freer for the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in Rush Medical College; an active member in the early proceedings of the Peoria Medical Society."

"He studied Anatomy and Surgery in Paris. He built the first hospital in Peoria, Illinois, and later he removed to San Francisco where he became the most renowned surgeon on the Pacific Slope and in whose honor Cooper Medical College was named."

From the foregoing incidents it appears that Dr. Cooper began his career with the same spirit of progress and zeal in his profession which characterized his advent in California and made him the pioneer worker in research, medical education and medical journalism.

The writer of this historical note was a student assistant in the service of Dr. Daniel Brainard, Professor of Surgery in and founder of Rush